

species, mats of up to two square meters in area on the otherwise loose talus.

Other gypsum cliffs in Albert County investigated thus far do not support *Dryas integrifolia*, *Solidago multiradiata*, *Anemone parviflora* or *Salix myrtillifolia* although all of the other species are usually present.

The nomenclature employed here follows Fernald (1950). Specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick and in the Phanerogamic Herbarium of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

This work is part of project G15, "The distribution of the flora of New Brunswick," supported by the New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council. The help of Dr. Bernard Boivin of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in checking identifications is gratefully acknowledged.

PATRICIA R. ROBERTS, UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK,  
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- FERNALD, M. L. 1950. Gray's Manual of Botany. 8th ed., American Book Co., N. Y.  
PERRY, L. M. 1931. Vascular Flora at St. Paul Island, Nova Scotia. *Rhodora* 33: 105-126.

### COMMON TREES OF PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS<sup>1</sup>

Visitors to the West Indies interested in trees usually come away with much misinformation acquired from chauffeurs and local guides. Even the best "official guides" in the

---

<sup>1</sup>Common Trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By Elbert L. Little, Jr., and Frank H. Wadsworth. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 249, 548 pages, illus. 1964. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price \$4.25 (cloth).

several botanic gardens often confuse rather than inform the interested tourist. This is particularly true if several islands are visited where different languages and cultural backgrounds have served to give diverse and often overlapping common names to the native and introduced trees. Even a visitor with considerable botanical background finds himself fairly helpless when confronted for the first time with numbers of unfamiliar tropical and subtropical trees and is usually frustrated in identifying any except a handful of well known ornamental and economic species.

The preparation of this guide by the Forest Service and USDA offers at least partial relief to this situation by describing in nontechnical language 250 species of the commoner native and introduced trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Full page line drawings, as near natural size as space permits, of foliage, flowers and fruit face each description and permit identification by this means alone. In addition, several categories and nontechnical listings as well as keys are included to enable even the novice to identify the described trees. A valuable part of each treatment is the listing of common names used in various Carribean islands and countries. With both English and Spanish editions available this volume will be helpful in the whole Carribean and Central American area as a great many of the species described occur throughout.

Information is included indicating economic value and ornamental use of the trees described which should make this book valuable to foresters, horticulturists and other residents of the area. Biology teachers from grade school to college level will find this an almost necessary reference book. Both scientific and common names are included in one complete index. A second volume is planned to include several hundred less common and rare tree species (27 feet or over) which will presumably complete the treatment for these islands.

R. B. PIKE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE